

Surrey County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1944

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PREFACE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Surrey County Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1944. As the Report has been written since the war ended, it has been possible to include certain information which was, on the instructions of the Ministry of Health, omitted from the Reports presented during the war ; nevertheless owing to the shortage of staff and the increased amount of work, the Report is still much abbreviated.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Administrative County at Mid-year 1944 was 1,141,070, a decrease of 37,230 from the comparable estimate at Mid-year 1943, and of 66,630 from the figure for Mid-year 1939. The natural increase in the population (*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths) was 6,803 ; this figure compares with 7,299 and 6,762 in 1943 and 1942 respectively.

The number of live births has decreased slightly from 20,436 in 1943 to 20,377 in 1944, but the birth rate per thousand population has increased from 17.34 in 1943 to 17.86 in 1944. Once again, as in the two previous years, the birth rate exceeded that for England and Wales as a whole, which was 17.6 per thousand population. The birth rate in 1944 was the highest in the County since 1920 when the unusually high birth rate of 21.2 was recorded.

The number of deaths and the crude death rate were 13,574 and 11.90 per thousand population respectively as compared with the corresponding figures for 1943 of 13,137 and 11.15 respectively. Of the four main causes of death, those due to Respiratory diseases (non-tuberculous) and to Tuberculosis (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) have decreased from 1,539 (or 1.31 per thousand) to 1,391 (or 1.22 per thousand) and from 602 (or 0.51 per thousand) to 549 (or 0.49 per thousand) respectively ; but the deaths from Heart Disease have increased from 3,311 (or 2.81 per thousand) to 3,459 (or 3.03 per thousand) ; and the deaths from Cancer have increased from 2,182 (or 1.85 per thousand) to 2,251 (or 1.97 per thousand). I would particularly draw your attention to the continuing increase in the death rate from Cancer which has shown a steady increase each year (with one exception) from 1.41 in 1933 to 1.97 in 1944. In 1944 approximately one death in every six in the County was due to Cancer.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year was 752 and the infant mortality rate was 36.90. These figures are almost the same as the figures for the preceding year which were 750 and 36.70 respectively. The rate of 36.70 in 1943 was the lowest ever recorded in Surrey. The maternal mortality rate was 1.63 per thousand births : although this was a slight increase from the remarkably low figure of 1.43 per thousand births in 1943, it still compares very favourably with the corresponding figures in the years immediately before the war and is lower than the figure of 1.93 per thousand births in 1944 for England and Wales as a whole. Of the total of 34 maternal deaths in the County 10 were due to puerperal and post-abortion sepsis.

The number of expectant mothers who attended ante-natal clinics in the County's Maternity and Child Welfare area was 4,210, a decrease of 390 as compared with 1943 ; but the number attending at ante-natal clinics in the County Hospitals increased from 5,148 to 14,338. The steady increase of the past few years in the number of maternity cases admitted to County Hospitals continued, the number of such cases in 1944 being 7,057 as compared with 6,937 in 1943. In addition to the 7,057 cases admitted to County Hospitals, 601 cases were admitted to Maternity Homes or Hospitals under the County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and 2,590 cases were admitted to Emergency Maternity Homes established under the Government Evacuation Scheme. Thus, excluding the cases under the Government Evacuation Scheme who do not belong to Surrey, about 38 per cent. of all the births in Surrey took place under the Council's scheme.

The number of patients admitted to County Hospitals during the year was 56,109 as compared with 49,098 in 1943. The number in 1939 was 22,598. The total number of such beds available in December, 1944 was 5,108 as compared with 5,751 in December, 1943. The decreased number was in part due to damage to Kingston and St. Helier County Hospitals by flying bombs which resulted in the loss of about 190 beds at Kingston and 90 beds at St. Helier.

The death rate per thousand population from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.42 as compared with 0.43 in 1943. The number of new notifications and the case rate, however, have increased from 1,140 and 0.97 per thousand of the population in 1943 to 1,218 and 1.07 respectively. For non-pulmonary tuberculosis the corresponding figures were 309 and 0.26 per thousand in 1943 and 261 and 0.23 per thousand in 1944.

The total attendances at the chest clinics during the year were 23,429 as compared with 23,150 in 1943 : and the number of new cases diagnosed as tuberculous at the dispensaries was 1,368 (including 120 contacts diagnosed as tuberculous) as compared with 1,365 in 1943.

Grave difficulties were, and are being, experienced owing to the shortage of beds for pulmonary tuberculosis and patients recommended for institutional treatment had to wait at home for very long periods before a bed became available. The County Sanatorium, Milford, has accommodation for 348 adult pulmonary cases and the average number of beds in sanatoria other than Milford occupied by cases of pulmonary tuberculosis from Surrey was 310, as compared with 294 in 1943. The corresponding figures for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 105 in 1944, and 117 in 1943. In addition, in County Hospitals, 172 beds were occupied by pulmonary cases and 21 beds by non-pulmonary

cases at the end of the year. In view, however, of the extreme shortage of beds for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis the County Council decided (1) to convert Cumberland House, Mitcham, for the treatment of the tuberculous ; (2) to acquire large houses for the treatment of ambulant cases of tuberculosis ; and (3) to proceed with the plans for building a sanatorium of about 450 beds at Shabden Park. All these schemes were proceeding at the end of the year.

It would be wrong not to allude to the critical position which has arisen not only in the sanatoria, but in the general and mental hospitals by the grave shortage of both nursing and domestic staff—a shortage not confined to Surrey.

The scheme of treatment allowances for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis was fully described in my Report for the year 1943 during which it was introduced. I would draw your attention to the report on the working of the scheme which is contained in the body of the Report. The number of persons on the roll of the scheme increased from 297 on 25th December, 1943 to 506 on 30th December, 1944 : and there is no doubt that the allowances, with all their defects, are a valuable inducement to patients who are eligible for them to accept treatment.

An X-ray plant for Mass Radiography was acquired by the County Council towards the end of the year. A team had been assembled and work was commenced in the last month. The figures of examinees for the year 1944 was too small to be usefully analysed, but the unit is now in full use, and I hope to include a report of its work in my Report for the year 1945.

The number of new cases of Surrey patients suffering from venereal disease who attended at Venereal Disease Centres decreased slightly during the year. The decrease occurred principally in Syphilis, the number of new cases attending in 1942 being 250 and in 1944, 202. One case was prosecuted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment under Regulation 33B for persistent failure to attend for treatment after having been served with a notice requiring her to do so.

Air attacks—by piloted aircraft, by flying bombs, and by long range rockets—occurred on a considerable scale during the course of the year. In all, 719 persons were killed, 2,698 seriously injured and 4,491 slightly injured as the result of enemy action during the year. Also, much additional work fell on the Civil Defence Services from the commencement of the invasion of the Continent until the end of hostilities in receiving and evacuating Service casualties. Civil Defence personnel were also used in the evacuation of patients and staff from Surrey hospitals to South Wales, the North of England and Scotland. I wish to express my admiration for the ready co-operation of the Local Authorities and for the willingness of the personnel in this work which was always heavy and which took place at all hours of the day and night.

Finally, I must once more express my very sincere thanks to all the members of my staff, both permanent and temporary, for their willing spirit, their loyal co-operation and perseverance, at times under circumstances of considerable personal discomfort and inconvenience.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON,

County Medical Officer.

5th November, 1945.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.

The area of the Administrative County during 1944 was 449,160 acres.

Population.

The population of the Administrative County at the 1931 Census was 947,770, and the Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1944 was 1,141,070, an increase of 193,300 in thirteen years. There has been considerable fluctuation in the population since the beginning of the war, the population at mid-year 1939 being 1,207,700.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population for the Urban and Rural areas during each of the five years 1940-1944 is shown in the following table :—

	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Urban Districts... ..	1,078,870	1,044,600	1,052,600	1,045,700	1,010,100
Rural Districts	137,630	144,200	136,800	132,600	130,970
Administrative County	1,216,500	1,188,800	1,189,400	1,178,300	1,141,070
Increase or decrease over previous year ...	+8,800	-27,700	+600	-11,100	-37,230

Rateable Value and Estimated Produce of a Penny Rate.

The rateable value of the Administrative County on the 1st April, 1944, was £13,723,936, and the estimated produce of a 1d. rate for general County purposes for the year 1944-45 was £54,533.

VITAL STATISTICS.

CHIEF VITAL STATISTICS.

In the following table the chief vital statistics of the Administrative County for 1943 and 1944 and those of the urban and rural districts of the County, are compared with those of England and Wales :—

	1943				1944			
	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.	†England and Wales.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County	†England and Wales.
	Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid-year 1943)				Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid-year 1944)			
Birth-rate	17.35	17.28	17.34	16.5	17.76	18.60	17.86	17.6
Death-rate	11.09	11.65	11.15	12.1	11.89	11.93	11.90	11.6
*Infant mortality-rate ...	36.65	37.10	36.70	49	36.23	41.87	36.90	46
Smallpox death-rate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Enteric fever death-rate ...	0.001	0.008	0.002	0.00	0.001	—	0.001	0.00
Measles death-rate ...	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.001	—	0.001	0.01
Scarlet fever death-rate ...	0.004	—	0.003	0.00	0.001	—	0.001	0.00
Whooping cough death-rate	0.01	—	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
Diphtheria death-rate ...	0.01	0.008	0.01	0.03	0.01	—	0.01	0.02
Influenza death-rate ...	0.34	0.31	0.34	0.37	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.12
*Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years) death-rate	3.47	3.93	3.52	5.3	3.68	4.52	3.78	4.8

* Rate per 1,000 births.

† Provisional figures.

The following statement compares the County birth and death rates for the year 1944 with the previous year and with the mean of the five years 1939-43.

	PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	
	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Death-rate from Cancer.	Maternal Mortality	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.
Population :—						
Registrar-General's estimate mid-year 1944 : 1,141,070						
Mean of 5 years 1939-43	15.01	11.09	0.44	1.71	1.95	39.76
Year 1943	17.34	11.15	0.43	1.85	1.43	36.70
„ 1944	17.86	11.90	0.42	1.97	1.63	36.90
Increase or decrease in 1944 on :—						
5 years' average 1939-43	+2.85	+0.81	-0.02	+0.26	-0.32	-2.86
Previous year	+0.52	+0.75	-0.01	+0.12	+0.20	+0.20

Live Births and Birth Rates.

The live births registered in or belonging to the Administrative County during the year ended 31st December, 1944, numbered 20,377, as compared with 20,436 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 59. Of this number 1,561, or 7.76 per cent., were illegitimate, as compared with 1,420 or 6.95 per cent., in 1943 and 692 or 4.05 per cent. in 1939. The birth rate for the year was 17.86 as compared with 17.34 for the previous year. The birth rate for the year was the highest recorded since 1920. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1944 was 17.6.

The number of births, the birth rate and the excess of births over deaths in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1944 are shown in the following table :—

DISTRICTS.	1944.		
	Number	Net rate per 1000 population (Mid-year 1944)	Excess of births over deaths
Urban.			
1. Banstead	428	15.59	171
2. Barnes (M.B.)	594	18.01	136
3. Beddington and Wallington (M.B.)	468	17.53	115
4. Carshalton	891	17.04	392
5. Caterham and Warlingham	459	20.45	152
6. Chertsey	521	18.28	255
7. Coulsdon and Purley	853	16.98	202
8. Dorking	381	20.48	123
9. Egham	300	13.90	87
10. Epsom and Ewell (M.B.)	985	16.34	388
11. Esher	772	17.87	262
12. Farnham	451	19.82	143
13. Frimley and Camberley	349	21.50	147
14. Godalming (M.B.)	294	20.03	122
15. Guildford (M.B.)	830	18.32	307
16. Haslemere	189	16.04	53
17. Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.)	578	16.62	104
18. Leatherhead	439	18.39	198
19. Malden and Coombe (M.B.)	639	18.01	313
20. Merton and Morden	1,151	18.34	523
21. Mitcham (M.B.)	978	18.99	366
22. Reigate (M.B.)	653	17.96	129
23. Richmond (M.B.)	567	17.41	54
24. Surbiton (M.B.)	910	18.45	296
25. Sutton and Cheam (M.B.)	1,162	17.25	328
26. Walton and Weybridge	592	17.79	228
27. Wimbledon (M.B.)	700	15.63	-5
28. Woking	807	18.76	340
Total	17,941	17.76	5,929
Rural.			
1. Bagshot	261	20.63	107
2. Dorking and Horley	436	19.28	161
3. Godstone	485	17.69	155
4. Guildford	746	19.69	312
5. Hambledon	508	16.71	139
Total	2,436	18.60	874
Administrative County	20,377	17.86	6,803

Deaths and Death Rates.

(a) All Causes.

The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during 1944 was 13,574, as compared with 13,137 in the year 1943. The crude death rate for 1944 was 11.90 as compared with 11.15 for 1943. The death rate for England and Wales during 1944 was 11.6.

(b) Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths under one year during 1944 was 752, compared with 750 in 1943. The infant mortality rate for Surrey was 36.90, as compared with 36.70 for the year 1943. The comparable figure for England and Wales for 1944 was 46, as compared with 49 in 1943.

The following table gives (a) the number of deaths and the crude death rate, and (b) the number of deaths under twelve months and the infant mortality rate, in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1944 :—

DISTRICTS.						All Causes.		Infant Mortality.		
						Number of deaths.	Crude net rate per 1,000 population (mid-year 1944)	Number of deaths.	Net rate per 1,000 births	Number of births.
Urban.										
1.	Banstead ...	...	...	...	...	257	9.36	23	53.74	428
2.	Barnes (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	458	13.88	26	43.77	594
3.	Beddington and Wallington (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	353	13.23	10	21.37	468
4.	Carshalton ...	...	...	...	...	499	9.54	35	39.28	891
5.	Caterham and Warlingham ...	...	...	...	...	307	13.68	27	58.82	459
6.	Chertsey ...	...	...	...	...	266	9.33	19	36.47	521
7.	Coulsdon and Purley ...	...	...	...	...	651	12.96	28	32.83	853
8.	Dorking ...	...	...	...	...	258	13.87	16	41.99	381
9.	Egham ...	...	...	...	...	213	9.87	11	36.67	300
10.	Epsom and Ewell (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	597	9.91	33	33.50	985
11.	Esher ...	...	...	...	...	510	11.81	19	24.61	772
12.	Farnham ...	...	...	...	...	308	13.53	14	31.04	451
13.	Frimley and Camberley ...	...	...	...	...	202	12.45	17	48.71	349
14.	Godalming (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	172	11.72	11	37.41	294
15.	Guildford (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	523	11.54	34	40.96	830
16.	Haslemere... ..	...	...	...	...	136	11.54	5	26.46	189
17.	Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	474	13.63	28	48.44	578
18.	Leatherhead ...	...	...	...	...	241	10.10	9	20.50	439
19.	Malden and Coombe (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	326	9.19	19	29.73	639
20.	Merton and Morden ...	...	...	...	...	628	10.01	33	28.67	1,151
21.	Mitcham (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	612	11.89	36	36.81	978
22.	Reigate (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	524	14.41	27	41.35	653
23.	Richmond (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	513	15.76	24	42.33	567
24.	Surbiton (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	614	12.45	27	29.67	910
25.	Sutton and Cheam (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	834	12.38	40	34.42	1,162
26.	Walton and Weybridge ...	...	...	...	...	364	10.94	18	30.41	592
27.	Wimbledon (M.B.) ...	...	...	...	...	705	15.74	26	37.14	700
28.	Woking ...	...	...	...	...	467	10.86	35	43.37	807
Total ...						12,012	11.89	650	36.23	17,941
Rural.										
1.	Bagshot ...	...	...	...	...	154	12.17	11	42.15	261
2.	Dorking and Horley ...	...	...	...	...	275	12.16	12	27.52	436
3.	Godstone ...	...	...	...	...	330	12.04	18	37.11	485
4.	Guildford ...	...	...	...	...	434	11.46	25	33.51	746
5.	Hambleton ...	...	...	...	...	369	12.13	36	70.87	508
Total ...						1,562	11.93	102	41.87	2,436
Administrative County ...						13,574	11.90	752	36.90	20,377

The number of deaths and the death rates per 1,000 population from each of the four main causes of death in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1944, together with the total number of deaths from each of these diseases in the Urban and Rural areas and in the Administrative County, are shown in the following table :—

DISTRICTS.		Heart disease.		Respiratory diseases. (non-tuberculous)		Tuberculosis.				Cancer.							
		No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Buc.cav. and Oesoph. (M.) uterus (F.)		Stomach and duodenum.		Breast.		All other sites.	
		No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
URBAN																	
1 Banstead	77	2.81	0.77	21	0.40	11	0.04	6	0.22	2	0.07	9	0.33	26	0.95		
2 Barnes (M.B.)	116	3.52	1.33	44	0.33	11	0.09	11	0.33	10	0.30	6	0.18	46	1.39		
2 Beddington and Wallington (M.B.)	95	3.56	1.35	36	0.34	9	0.04	4	0.15	10	0.37	11	0.41	45	1.69		
4 Carshalton	127	2.43	0.98	51	0.52	27	0.11	7	0.13	14	0.27	8	0.15	55	1.05		
5 Caterham and Warlingham	80	3.57	0.89	20	0.45	10	0.09	6	0.27	5	0.22	6	0.27	25	1.11		
6 Chertsey	62	2.18	1.02	29	0.35	10	0.07	7	0.25	11	0.39	5	0.18	26	0.91		
7 Coulsdon and Purley ...	165	3.28	1.39	70	0.62	31	0.02	7	0.14	16	0.32	13	0.26	60	1.19		
8 Dorking	64	3.44	1.08	20	0.38	7	—	4	0.22	8	0.43	5	0.27	21	1.13		
9 Egham	51	2.36	1.30	28	0.37	8	0.05	6	0.28	5	0.23	4	0.19	19	0.88		
10 Epsom and Ewell (M.B.) ...	156	2.59	0.98	59	0.38	23	0.07	15	0.25	16	0.27	7	0.12	64	1.06		
11 Esher... ..	161	3.73	0.86	37	0.28	12	0.02	10	0.23	14	0.32	12	0.28	54	1.25		
12 Farnham	82	3.60	1.27	29	0.09	2	0.04	5	0.22	7	0.31	4	0.18	39	1.71		
13 Frimley and Camberley ...	58	3.57	1.54	25	0.31	5	0.06	1	0.06	7	0.43	5	0.31	18	1.11		
14 Godalming (M.B.)	44	3.00	1.43	21	0.48	7	—	5	0.34	2	0.14	4	0.27	19	1.29		
15 Guildford (M.B.)	103	2.27	1.41	64	0.35	16	0.07	11	0.24	11	0.24	7	0.15	56	1.24		
16 Haslemere	33	2.80	1.02	12	0.76	9	—	1	0.08	6	0.51	2	0.17	22	1.87		
17 Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.)	124	3.57	1.35	47	0.55	19	0.12	7	0.20	17	0.49	10	0.29	42	1.21		
18 Leatherhead	68	2.85	1.17	28	0.34	8	—	1	0.04	5	0.21	5	0.21	34	1.42		
19 Malden and Coombe (M.B.)	79	2.23	1.27	45	0.42	15	—	7	0.20	12	0.34	5	0.14	28	0.79		
20 Merton and Morden ...	148	2.36	0.99	62	0.56	35	0.03	7	0.11	13	0.21	14	0.22	73	1.16		
21 Mitcham (M.B.)	125	2.43	1.50	77	0.72	37	0.10	4	0.08	17	0.33	14	0.27	48	0.93		
22 Reigate (M.B.)	138	3.80	1.38	50	0.19	7	0.08	7	0.19	19	0.52	8	0.22	56	1.54		
23 Richmond (M.B.)	138	4.24	1.50	49	0.40	13	—	12	0.37	12	0.37	16	0.49	62	1.90		
24 Surbiton (M.B.)	166	3.37	1.16	57	0.41	20	0.04	7	0.14	18	0.36	5	0.10	78	1.58		
25 Sutton and Cheam (M.B.) ...	222	3.30	1.34	90	0.53	36	0.19	7	0.10	17	0.25	21	0.31	71	1.05		
26 Walton and Weybridge ...	73	2.19	0.99	33	0.33	11	0.09	5	0.15	10	0.30	6	0.18	36	1.08		
27 Wimbledon (M.B.)	192	4.29	1.58	71	0.58	26	0.09	7	0.16	19	0.42	13	0.29	75	1.67		
28 Woking	90	2.09	1.26	54	0.46	20	0.09	6	0.14	15	0.35	8	0.19	48	1.12		
Total	3,037	3.01	1.22	1,229	0.44	445	0.07	183	0.18	318	0.31	233	0.23	1,246	1.23		
RURAL																	
1 Bagshot	39	3.08	1.26	16	0.16	2	0.16	7	0.55	1	0.08	2	0.16	12	0.95		
2 Dorking and Horley	76	3.36	1.37	31	0.31	7	0.09	2	0.09	12	0.53	8	0.35	33	1.46		
3 Godstone	115	4.19	0.95	26	0.11	3	0.07	7	0.26	7	0.26	4	0.15	35	1.28		
4 Guildford	100	2.64	1.24	47	0.24	9	—	13	0.34	10	0.26	6	0.16	46	1.21		
5 Hambledon	92	3.03	1.38	42	0.26	8	0.06	11	0.36	7	0.23	5	0.16	43	1.41		
Total	422	3.22	1.24	162	0.22	29	0.06	40	0.31	37	0.28	25	0.19	169	1.29		
Administrative County																	
1944... ..	3,459	3.03	1.22	1,391	0.42	474	0.07	223	0.20	355	0.31	258	0.23	1,415	1.24		
1943... ..	3,311	2.81	1.31	1,539	0.43	506	0.08	216	0.18	308	0.26	281	0.24	1,377	1.17		

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) STATISTICS.

The following summary gives certain statistics relating to the Administrative County as a whole and to the County Council's own Maternity and Child Welfare area :—

	Whole of Administrative County.	County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Area.
Acreage	449,160	386,771
Population (1931 Census)	947,770	505,122
Registrar-General's estimated popula- tion (mid-year) 1944... ..	1,141,070	670,790
Number of live births (registered)	20,377	12,214
Number of illegitimate births	1,561	998
Number of still-births	512	303
Birth rate	17·86	18·21
Deaths under one year	752	445
Infant mortality rate	36·90	36·43
Notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	35	9
Notified cases of puerperal pyrexia	211	108
Maternal deaths from puerperal and post abortion sepsis	10	6
Maternal deaths from other causes	24	13
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	1·63	1·52
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1·67	1·55

(2) POPULATION AND NUMBER OF BIRTHS.

The population and the number of births registered in the County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area during the year are shown below :—

Population.	Number of births registered.
670,790	12,214

(3) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of births notified under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

Year.	Notified by doctors and parents.		Notified by midwives.		Total.
	Live births.	Still-births.	Live births.	Still-births.	
1944	2,794	56	9,845	209	12,904

(4) CENTRES.

The County Council maintains 93 Infant Welfare Centres.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at 29 different Centres throughout the County and in some districts ante-natal consultations take place before the Welfare sessions. Patients are also seen at ante-natal clinics held at the Dorking, Epsom, Guildford (St. Luke's), Kingston, Redhill and St. Helier County Hospitals.

The following table gives the total attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics (excluding the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics) during the year 1944, with the comparative figures for 1943 :—

Year.	Total attendances.			
	Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.	Infants under one year.	Children 1—5 years.	Inclusive Total.
1943	20,642	120,281	83,843	224,766
1944	18,262	107,015	75,875	201,152

(5) ANTE-NATAL SERVICES.

The attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics, excluding the cases seen at the Hospital clinics, were as follows :—

Year.	Ante-Natal Cases.		Post-Natal Cases.	
	Total number of expectant mothers who attended Clinics.	Total attendances of expectant mothers.	Total number of mothers who attended Clinics.	Total attendances of mothers.
1944	4,210	17,715	427	547

These figures should be considered with the figures for ante-natal attendances at the Hospital Clinics given on page 19.

(6) MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The maternal mortality rate per thousand live and still births for the County and for England and Wales for the year 1944 was :—

Surrey.		England and Wales.
Whole Administrative County.	Council's Welfare Area.	
1.63	1.52	1.93

The following table shows the number of maternal deaths in the Administrative County during 1944 with the comparative figures for 1943 :—

Year.	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis.	Other maternal causes.	Total.
1943	11	19	30
1944	10	24	34

(7) INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under one year registered in the Administrative County during 1944 numbered 752 ; this represents a percentage of 5.5 of the total number of deaths at all ages during the year.

The infant mortality rate in the Administrative County per 1,000 registered live births was 36.9, as compared with 46 for England and Wales.

An analysis of the causes of infant deaths is given in the following table :—

Causes of death.	Number of deaths of infants under one year.
Total (all causes)	752
Rate per thousand live births	36.9
Whooping Cough	26
Influenza	5
Cerebro-spinal fever	2
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ...	1
Other tuberculosis diseases	3
Bronchitis	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	98
Other respiratory diseases	2
Diarrhoea and enteritis	74
Other digestive disorders	11
Acute and chronic nephritis	1
Congenital debility and malformation (in- cluding premature birth)	448
Other causes	69
TOTAL	752

(8) MIDWIVES' ACTS, 1902 TO 1936.

The number of State Certified Midwives who gave notice of their intention to practice midwifery during 1944 was 545 compared with 519 during 1943.

The following table gives a summary of the notifications received from midwives during the year under review :—

Notification of sending for medical aid ...	2,604
Still-births and abortions	17
Miscarriages	54
Laying-out dead body	48
Liability to be a source of infection ...	131
Notification of death	60
Artificial feeding	114
TOTALS	3,028

Special investigations undertaken during 1944 were as follows :—

Notice of sending for medical aid	162
Still-births, abortions and miscarriages	18
Liability to be a source of infection	30
Death of mother or baby	19
TOTALS	229

The births attended by midwives practising in the area during 1944 were classified as follows :—

Births at which midwife acted as midwife	10,691
Births at which midwife acted as a maternity nurse	6,323

Midwives Act, 1936—Alterations to Scheme.

Negotiations were completed for the transfer of the Domiciliary Midwifery Services in the Dorking district from the Dorking Benefit Nursing Association to the Dorking Queen's District Nursing Association.

Gas-Air Analgesia.

The Kingston and Epsom County Hospitals and the Woking Maternity Home are approved by the Central Midwives' Board as institutions for the special training of midwives in the administration of nitrous oxide and air.

(9) PUBLIC HEALTH (OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM) REGULATIONS, 1926 TO 1937.

The following table gives the number of notifications of inflammation of the eyes received from midwives and the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified under the Regulations by Medical Practitioners :—

Year.	Number of cases in which		Case Rate, i.e., number of notified cases per 1,000 births.
	Medical Aid sought for Inflammation of Eyes.	Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified.	
1944	106	35	1.72

No case resulting in any marked visual defect is known to have occurred in recent years.

Year.	Cases.				Results in cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.			Left County
	Notified.	Occurring in the practice of Midwives	Treated		Vision unimpaired.	Vision im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	
			At Home	In Hospital				
1944	35	6	2	4	6	—	—	—

During the year 1944 two babies were admitted to the White Oak Hospital, Swanley, for treatment under the Council's scheme ; in each case the mother accompanied the baby.

(10) PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939.

The following table shows the number of notifications of puerperal pyrexia received and the number of patients admitted to hospital during the year :—

Year.	Number of cases notified.		Number of patients admitted to Hospital from Maternity and Child Welfare Area.
	Whole County.	Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Area.	
1944	211	108	22

(11) MATERNITY HOMES.

The number of women resident in the County who have been admitted to Maternity Homes or Hospitals under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is shown in the following table :—

	1944.
Bagshot, Duchess of Connaught Memorial Nursing Home	68
Frimley and Camberley District Hospital	4
Walton-on-Thames Maternity Home ...	56
Woking Maternity Home	473
Public Health Hospitals and Public Assistance Institutions	1,143
	1,744

On page 18 of this report will be found particulars of the 7,057 maternity cases admitted to the Council's Hospitals from the whole of the County, including the 1,143 shown in the foregoing table.

(12) HOSPITAL SUPERVISION OF COMPLICATED CASES.

During the year there were 153 consultations with the Obstetric Consultants for complications of labour and 45 cases were admitted to Hospitals or Maternity Homes on their recommendation.

(13) HOME NURSING AND HOME VISITING.

The number of visits made by Health Visitors to expectant mothers and to children under five years of age is shown below :—

Year.	Expectant mothers.		Infants under 1 year.		Children 1—5 years.		Visits to Foster Children.
	Number of cases visited for first time during year.	Total visits to all cases on register	Number of cases visited for first time during year.	Total visits to all cases on register	Number of cases visited for first time during year.	Total visits to all cases on register.	
1944	2,974	4,559	10,540	35,740	1,502	47,227	6,811

(14) DENTAL TREATMENT.

In the following table a summary is given of the dental work done during the year at 28 Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinics, eleven of which were held jointly with the School Dental Clinics :—

Year.	Attendances.		Extractions.		Fillings.		No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics.		No. of other operations including supply of Artificial Teeth.
	Mothers.	Children.	Permanent Teeth.	Temporary Teeth.	Permanent Teeth.	Temporary Teeth.	Mothers.	Children.	
1944	5,231	803	5,269	851	982	230	1,481		1,851

(15) PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CRIPPLING.

The County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme provides for the out-patient treatment of orthopaedic defects at a number of Orthopaedic Clinics and for institutional treatment at certain Orthopaedic Hospitals. Seven children were maintained in one or other of these institutions during the year, as compared with fourteen children during 1943.

Details of the Orthopaedic Centres and the number of children under five years of age receiving out-patient treatment at each centre are given in the following table :—

Centre.	1944.
Camberley, Red Cross Curative Post ...	49
Croydon General Hospital	9
Farnham County Hospital	7
Farnham Curative Post	2
Guildford, Royal Surrey County Hospital	16
Kingston, Red Cross Curative Post ...	91
Merton, Nelson Hospital	3
Redhill County Hospital	5
Weybridge, Locke-King Clinic	38
Woking, Red Cross Curative Post	32
TOTALS	252

(16) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

At the end of the year there were 295 foster mothers and 474 foster children known to be in the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area. During the year 6,811 visits were made by Health Visitors. Two children were removed under a Court Order from an unsatisfactory home to a Public Assistance Institution.

(17) WELFARE CENTRES.

The following table shows the attendances and total number of children who were in attendance at the Welfare Centres at the end of the year :—

Year.	Children under One Year.		Children One—Five Years.		Total number of children who were in attendance at end of year.		
	New Cases.	Total Attendances.	New Cases.	Total Attendances.	Children under one year of age.	Children between one and five years.	Total.
1944	8,664	107,015	1,940	75,875	6,874	15,623	22,497

(18) ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.

This Act came into force on the 1st June, 1943, and placed certain duties on the Council within their Maternity and Child Welfare area. Under Section 7 of the Act any person participating in the making of the arrangement for the adoption and who is not the child's parent or guardian or the person with whom the child is placed, must notify the Welfare Authority of the area in which the child is to reside, of the arrangement. Such children are supervised by the Health Visitors as in the case of foster children, either until an Adoption Order made in respect of the child becomes operative or until the child reaches the age of nine years. At the end of the year 31 persons had given notice as required in respect of 32 children, and 19 children still remained under supervision.

(19) HOME HELP SCHEME.

The services of home helps were available in many parts of the Council's Welfare area to carry on the domestic duties of the home during the incapacity of the mother either before or during the lying-in period. The normal period of employment is fourteen days. Two full time home helps and 211 occasional home helps were engaged in 341 cases during the year.

(20) EVACUATION.

In the Annual Reports for 1939-43, reference was made to the increase of work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Services caused by the evacuation of mothers and young children to reception areas in the County and to the establishment of Emergency Maternity Homes and Ante- and Post-Natal Hostels for the accommodation of expectant mothers evacuated under the Government Evacuation Scheme.

During the year 2,590 expectant mothers were admitted to these Emergency Maternity Homes ; of these 37 were transferred elsewhere before delivery, and 2,553 were delivered in the Homes. Of the total admissions, 34 mothers were delivered by Cæsarean Section, 140 by instrumental means and in 13 cases the placenta was manually removed. Labour was induced medically in 65 cases and surgically in 94 cases. There was one maternal death. Of 2,581 births, 49 (18.9 per thousand births) were stillborn, and 23 (8.9 per thousand births) died before discharge, giving a combined foetal and infant mortality rate of 27.8 per thousand births.

The Nursery parties evacuated from London have remained in the County ; at the end of 1944 there were 21 residential nurseries with accommodation for 629 children.

During the Summer, at the height of the flying-bomb attacks, many mothers and young children residing in certain districts in the Council's Welfare Area, registered for evacuation through the Government's extended scheme. The great majority of these were medically examined on the day before departure. Sixty-four expectant mothers, within six weeks of confinement, who registered for evacuation, were admitted to Emergency Maternity Homes in reception areas for their confinements.

(21) WAR-TIME DAY NURSERIES.

At the end of the year, 26 full-time and 3 part-time War-Time Day Nurseries were open, with accommodation for 1,376 children.

(22) INFESTATION BY HEAD LICE.

The Health Visitors have continued their work in advising mothers in the need for scrupulous cleanliness, and the best methods of cleansing the person and clothing of children found to be verminous. Their personal approach to mothers has been supplemented by the issue of leaflets and display of posters at Welfare Centres. Reports from the Health Visitors indicate the comparative freedom of young children from lice infestation apart from members of families with older children at school who are found to be verminous. Supplies of Lethane hair oil have been made available to mothers and fine toothed combs have been loaned from the centres.

(23) IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 5,805 children under five years of age in the Council's Welfare area were immunised against diphtheria. A large part of this immunisation was carried out by the medical staff at the Welfare Centres.

(24) ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The recommendations made by the Minister of Health on the care of Illegitimate children have been considered by the Committee and at a Conference of Autonomous Welfare Authorities held in the Spring of the year. The Committee continued its policy of relying mainly on voluntary Homes to accommodate unmarried mothers particularly in those homes established in the County and in receipt of financial grants from the Council. Certain of these Homes were able to provide a small number of additional beds. During the year 1944, 34 girls were admitted to these Homes, for whom the Council accepted responsibility.

(25) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

Consideration was given to the recommendations of the Minister of Health for the care of premature infants and arrangements have since been made for implementing these recommendations as completely as possible in present circumstances, both in regard to the provision of equipment for nursing at home and for institutional care.

(26) VOLUNTARY INSPECTION OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

The following table gives the number of children aged 2, 3 and 4 years who were medically inspected during the year at Infant Welfare Centres, War-time Day Nurseries, and Nursery Classes :—

Age Group.	No. of children inspected.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Age 2	293	251	544
Age 3	242	220	462
Age 4	304	275	579
Other ages	10	26	36
Totals	849	772	1,621

The number of individual children found at medical inspection to require treatment, excluding uncleanliness and dental disease was 176 out of 1,621 children inspected or 10.8 per cent.

NURSING HOMES

Applications for registration received during the year numbered eight and all the applications were approved subject to compliance with certain requirements.

On the 31st December, 1944, there were 109 registered and 42 exempted Institutions and Hospitals on the register.

TUBERCULOSIS.

(1) NOTIFICATIONS.

The summary of returns for 1944 from the District Medical Officers of Health shows that 1,479 cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, an increase of 30 on the corresponding figure for 1943.

The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1944 numbered 1,218; the notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 261. The number of notifications in 1943 were 1,140 (pulmonary) and 309 (non-pulmonary).

The case rate of pulmonary tuberculosis per thousand of the population of the county was 1.07 in 1944; the case rate in 1943 was 0.97. In non-pulmonary tuberculosis the case rate for the county was 0.23 in 1944; the figure for 1943 was 0.26.

Apart from these new notifications, 357 cases of tuberculosis in Surrey became known through death returns, posthumous notifications, transfers from other areas, etc. This figure compares with the figure of 351 for 1943.

Each District Medical Officer keeps a register of the known cases of tuberculosis resident in his sanitary district. The numbers of cases on the district registers on the 31st December, 1944, were as follows :—

						Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary
Males	...	...	...	...	...	3,922	1,090
Females	...	...	...	...	...	3,219	1,212
Totals						7,141	2,302
Grand Total						9,443	

This total compares with the total of 8,710 on the district registers at the end of 1943.

(2) DEATHS.

The total number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1944 was 474, compared with 506 during 1943. The death rate per thousand of the population was 0.42, which compares with the corresponding figure of 0.43 in 1943. The lowest figure in any year in Surrey was 0.40 per thousand, recorded in 1939.

From non-pulmonary tuberculosis the total number of deaths was 75 or 0.07 per thousand of the population. The figure for 1943 was 0.08.

For purposes of comparison the death rates from tuberculosis in the various sanitary districts are shown on page 7.

(3) NEW NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

The new cases which are included in paragraphs 1 and 4 under heading (1) above number 1,836 in 1944. The corresponding figure for 1943 was 1,800.

Of the 549 deaths which occurred during the year 1944, 145, or 26.4 per cent., occurred in non-notified cases. The corresponding figure for the year 1943 was 133, or 22.1 per cent.

(4) ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

(A) Dispensary Organisation.

There were no changes in the dispensary organisation during the year under review.

The following tables show the work of the Dispensaries :—

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	564	445	35	23	45	63	39	34	609	508	74	57	1248	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	4	3	27	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1356	1596	349	254	3555	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	46	43	18	8	—	1	2	2	46	44	20	10	120	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272	702	495	527	1996	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered ...	13	15	8	3	6	8	11	6	19	23	19	9	70	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1663	2331	864	790	5648	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	2446	1996	168	126	236	279	217	210	2682	2275	385	336	5678	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	4	3	27	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	5,182	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	1,907
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	425	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	14,176
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	799	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	2,166
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	331	(b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work ...	11,151
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	23,429	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	1
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	244	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	2,177
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal	418		
(b) Other... ..	6,235		

(B) Residential Treatment.

The County Sanatorium, Milford, provides accommodation for 348 adult pulmonary cases. The County Council continued to make use of a number of other sanatoria for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases : throughout the year a daily average of approximately 310 beds in pulmonary sanatoria (other than Milford) and 105 beds in non-pulmonary institutions were occupied by patients from Surrey. In 1943 the beds averaged 294 pulmonary and 117 non-pulmonary.

There is a grave shortage of beds available for tuberculosis, and the length of the waiting list gave, and continues to give, serious anxiety.

Notice of the admission and discharge of all patients is sent to the District Medical Officers of Health to enable them to take all necessary steps for the prevention of the spread of infection. Private medical practitioners receive a report on the clinical condition of their patients on discharge from the sanatorium.

The following table shows the numbers and sex of all patients (excluding those in Public Health and Public Assistance Hospitals) who received institutional treatment during 1944.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institutions. (4)	In Institutions on Dec. 31. (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males ...	—	4	4	—	—
	Adult Females	—	4	4	—	—
	Children ...	—	3	3	—	—
	Total	—	11	11	—	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	326	373	331	36	332
	Adult Females	295	342	300	41	296
	Children ...	24	43	34	—	33
	Total	645	758	665	77	661
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	28	41	35	5	29
	Adult Females	29	38	27	1	39
	Children ...	49	42	49	1	41
	Total	106	121	111	7	109
Grand Total		751	890	787	84	770

The number of patients who received institutional treatment in Public Health and Public Assistance Hospitals in 1944 is shown on page 19.

The immediate results of treatment of tuberculous patients discharged from sanatoria or hospitals during 1944 are recorded in the following table :—

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals.	
		Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	10	11	1	37	50	7	18	24	4	4	7	2	69	92	14	175
		Not quiescent ..	8	10	—	9	14	6	2	7	12	1	6	2	20	37	20	77
		Died in Institution ..	2	2	—	2	2	—	1	2	—	2	5	—	7	11	—	18
	Class T.B. plus, Group 1.	Quiescent	4	2	—	10	8	—	14	7	—	4	2	—	32	19	—	51
		Not quiescent ..	4	4	—	4	1	—	5	4	—	1	2	—	14	11	—	25
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2
	Class T.B. plus, Group 2.	Quiescent	7	2	—	12	4	—	23	10	—	38	20	—	80	36	—	116
		Not quiescent ..	15	6	—	22	15	—	29	25	—	22	43	—	88	89	—	177
		Died in Institution ..	2	4	—	5	8	—	3	8	—	3	7	—	13	27	—	40
	Class T.B. plus, Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	5
		Not quiescent ..	1	1	—	2	3	—	2	3	—	4	3	—	9	10	—	19
		Died in Institution ..	2	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	5	1	—	12	1	—	13
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	2	2	2	3	—	—	3	—	2	3	2	7	11	4	11	26
		Not quiescent ..	2	1	3	1	1	—	3	—	—	4	1	1	10	3	4	17
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	1	—	4
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	2	5	—	—	1	1	5	8	14
		Not quiescent ..	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	5	2	8
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	5
		Not quiescent ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	4
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	1	2	1	1	—	9	—	—	5	—	1	4	2	3	19	24
		Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(C) Care Organisation.

TREATMENT ALLOWANCES.

The Annual Report for 1943 described the scheme laid down by the Ministry of Health for the provision of allowances for persons who have been compelled to give up work to undergo treatment for tuberculosis, and the organisation set up by the Council to administer the scheme as from October, 1943.

A considerable increase in the number of persons brought within the scope of the scheme occurred during the year. On the 25th December, 1943, 297 persons were on the weekly payroll while by 30th December, 1944, the figure had increased to 506. The classification of these allowances was as follows :—

(a) Maintenance and Discretionary Allowances	...	...	460
(b) Discretionary Allowances only	...	...	2
(c) Special Payments (excluding fares)	...	...	44

In addition 115 persons received fares for relatives to visit them while in hospital or sanatorium.

The total payments during the year amounted to £32,857 made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
(a) Maintenance Allowances	30,748	0	0
(b) Discretionary Allowances	1,438	0	0
(c) Special Payments (excluding fares)	671	0	0

The average weekly amount of Allowances paid to patients or dependants under the three headings is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
(a) Maintenance Allowances	1	10	3
(b) Discretionary Allowances		7	6
(c) Special Payments		6	7

The average number of payments made in each week during the year was 421.

CARE ALMONERS.

In addition to administering the allowance scheme, the seven Care Almoners have assisted the voluntary Care Committees in the organisation and administration of care work. The Care Committees report that the advent of the Care Almoners has considerably increased the volume of care work. This is borne out by the fact that during the year 1944 the expenditure of the twenty Care Committees amounted to some £6,300 as compared with the figure of approximately £4,400 for 1943.

The Care Almoners gave special attention to the training and resettlement of patients in occupations suited to their disability. In this connection, training courses—mainly correspondence courses—have been arranged during treatment with the co-operation of either the Education Department or voluntary bodies. These courses were selected mainly with a view to the ultimate advancement of the patient in his normal trade or profession or to fit him for a transfer after treatment to a more suitable occupation : exceptionally, correspondence courses of a purely diversional nature were arranged.

The Care Almoners have co-operated with the Disablement Rehabilitation Officers of the Ministry of Labour with the object of establishing patients in work as recommended by the Tuberculosis Officers. Visits were paid to the Ministry of Labour Training Centres which are used for the resettlement of disabled persons and personal contact has been established with local employers to gain their co-operation in the placing of difficult cases. As far as possible, a periodic check was carried out on patients who had been placed in work to measure the suitability of working conditions, hours of labour, travelling distance involved in getting to and from work, facilities for obtaining meals while at work, etc. In cases where some interference with the patient's working regime seemed advisable the Tuberculosis Officers were consulted as to the appropriate action, if any, to be taken.

HOSPITAL PROVISION.

The number of hospital beds available on the 31st December, 1943 and 1944, respectively, is given in the following table :—

Hospitals	1943	1944
Surrey County Council General Hospitals (inc. Reserve beds)	5,751	5,108
Voluntary Hospitals... ..	2,336	2,336
Isolation Hospitals	722	702
Mental Hospitals (normal)	2,669	2,669
Mental Deficiency Institutions (normal)	947	947
TOTALS	12,425	11,762

These figures are in respect only of those hospitals which were in use before the war, with the exception of Woking War Hospital, but they include the additional accommodation provided in these hospitals under the Emergency Hospitals Scheme of the Ministry of Health.

I. County Hospitals.

(i) BEDS AVAILABLE AND OCCUPIED.

The total number of beds available in the hospitals for general purposes on the 31st December, 1944, was 5,108 as compared with 5,751 on the same date in the preceding year.

The accommodation in each hospital on 31st December, 1943, and 1944, and the number of beds occupied, including those occupied by E.M.S. patients, are given below :—

Hospital	December, 1943		December, 1944	
	Available (inc. Res. beds)	Occupied	Available (inc. Res. beds.)	Occupied
Botleys Park War Hospital	1,310	636	942	576
Dorking (including Pixham End)	277	227	277	220
Epsom (including Ewell Park)	456	366	456	301
Farnham... ..	266	176	265	186
Guildford (St. Luke's)	627	391	627	393
Kingston Hospital (including Surbiton Annexe and Warren House)	690	488	506	346
Kingston Institution	99	99	99	49
Mitcham (Cumberland House)	112	108	112	61
Redhill (Hospital)	554	392	554	431
Redhill (St. Annes)	70	69	70	60
Richmond Institution	204	200	204	158
St. Helier	729	492	639	476
Shabden Park	77	61	77	57
Woking War	280	140	280	153
TOTALS	5,751	3,845	5,108	3,467

It will be seen that the total number of beds on the 31st December, 1944, was 5,108 as compared with 5,751 on the same date in the previous year, the loss of some 650 beds being due to reduction of beds at Botleys Park War Hospital, Kingston County Hospital and St. Helier County Hospital, in the latter two hospitals owing to considerable damage which occurred as a result of enemy action. The incidents occurred in June and July, 1944, and in addition to the patients who were able to be taken home, 190 patients and 145 nursing staff from the St. Helier Hospital were transferred to other hospitals on the 28th June, and 125 patients from the Kingston County Hospital to other hospitals on the night of the 5th July. Fortunately, the number of casualties caused by enemy action was relatively small, but the structural damage to both hospitals was very severe.

In August, 1944, in accordance with the decision of the Ministry of Health, some 650 patients and 80 staff were evacuated from Surrey to South Wales, to the North of England, and to Scotland, in order to reduce the number of patients in danger from enemy attack and in order to provide accommodation for possible casualties in the London area.

The number of patients in Hospital on the 31st December, 1944 was 3,467 as compared with 3,845, a reduction of some 380 patients, due mainly to the loss of beds already mentioned and to a number of beds being reserved for the return of evacuated patients.

In December, 1944, 952 beds were occupied with cases coming within the scope of the Emergency Hospital Scheme, compared with 998 beds in December, 1943.

There is accommodation for 50 sane epileptics at The Lodge, Effingham, which was fully occupied during 1944.

(ii) DETAILS OF WORK DONE.

In-Patient Treatment.

Detailed figures of the work done during 1944, are given in the following table :—

1944.	Botleys Park.	Cumberland House	Dorking	Effingham, The Lodge	Epsom	Farnham	Guildford, St. Luke's	Kingston	Kingston C.R.I.	Redhill	Redhill, St. Anne's Institution	Richmond, Grove Road Institution	St. Helier	Shabden Park	Woking War	Totals
1. Total No. of admissions	20,169	309	2,843	6	5,039	2,266	5,759	6,582	111	5,265	496	999	7,608	19	2,138	59,609
2. Total No. of deaths... ..	83	114	191	4	510	256	560	509	52	426	63	255	411	13	143	3,590
3. Total No. of discharges	20,257	224	2,656	4	4,625	1,999	5,208	6,039	110	4,836	482	788	7,241	8	2,001	56,478
4. Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above :—																
(a) Under four weeks	18,124	112	2,274	1	4,205	1,886	4,864	5,557	28	4,125	194	684	6,426	—	1,505	49,985
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen	1,847	116	447	1	703	275	798	736	26	916	168	187	978	—	568	7,766
(c) Thirteen weeks or more	369	110	126	6	227	94	106	255	108	221	183	172	248	21	71	2,317
5. No. of surgical operations	1,593	—	292	—	1,300	837	552	2,750	—	4,789	—	—	2,680	—	1,055	15,848
6. No. of maternity beds	—	—	25	—	57	8	67	52	—	44	—	11	75	—	—	339
7. No. of maternity cases admitted (included in 1 above)	—	—	490	—	1,202	367	1,131	1,158	—	899	—	200	1,610	—	—	7,057
8. No. of live births (included in 1 above)	—	—	475	—	1,040	217	928	964	—	836	—	187	1,193	—	—	5,840
9. No. of cases notified as :—																
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	1	—	16	6	8	15	—	16	—	—	42	—	—	104
10. No. of maternal deaths (included in 2 above)	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	12
11. No. of foetal deaths :—																
(a) Stillborn	—	—	9	—	30	16	22	47	—	35	—	3	38	—	—	200
(b) Within 10 days of birth (included in 2 above)	—	—	9	—	19	4	27	22	—	25	—	3	34	—	—	143

These figures include cases admitted under the Emergency Hospitals Scheme as well as Surrey Civilian sick.

The total admissions for the year 1944 were 56,109 as compared with 49,098 in 1943, an increase of 7,011, due chiefly to Botleys Park War Hospital being used as a "Transit" hospital for part of the year.

The number of maternity cases admitted (included in the total admissions) showed a small increase : during 1944 there were 7,057 cases as compared with 6,937 in 1943.

There has been a small increase also in the number of surgical operations : in 1943 15,385 operations were performed ; in 1944 there were 15,848.

An increased number of Surrey Civilians were also transferred or admitted directly for specialised treatment to hospitals not belonging to the Surrey County Council.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of the cases dealt with in County Hospitals (excluding Milford Sanatorium) during 1944 are given below :—

Classification.		In Institutions on January 1st.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in the Institution.	In Institutions on December 31st.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult Males ...	87	286	209	80	84
	Adult Females	72	250	195	57	70
	Children ...	28	80	87	3	18
	TOTALS ...	187	616	491	140	172
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult Males ...	9	31	30	5	5
	Adult Females	6	48	41	4	9
	Children ...	6	55	46	8	7
	TOTALS ...	21	134	117	17	21
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	208	750	608	157	193

The total number of patients in County Hospitals (excluding Milford Sanatorium) on the 31st December, 1944, was 193, as compared with 211 on the same date in 1943.

It should, however, be noted that these figures are included in the total number of admissions given at the foot of page **B.18**.

Out-Patient Treatment and Ante-Natal Clinics.

The number of persons seen and the attendances made in 1944, as compared with 1943, are given below :—

			1943		1944	
			Out-Patient.	Ante-Natal Clinics.	Out-Patient.	Ante-Natal Clinics.
No. of persons seen...	...	...	36,950	5,148	35,206	14,338
No. of attendances ...	...	...	164,343	31,176	182,960	31,991

(iii) NEW BUILDINGS, ADAPTATIONS, ETC.

Only a small amount of building work of an essential character was possible during the year owing to the prevailing shortage of labour and materials. At the Redhill County Hospital, however, accommodation was provided for 30 nurses on a wartime standard by completing the construction of 17 bedrooms over the Administration Block. Further equipment for St. Helier County Hospital and other Hospitals was provided during 1944.

First Aid repairs were carried out to Kingston County Hospital and St. Helier County Hospital enabling parts of these hospitals to be used again for the reception of patients.

II. Voluntary Hospitals.

The total number of beds, including emergency beds, provided in voluntary hospitals, amounted to 2,336 on the 31st December, 1944.

III. Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institutions.

The normal accommodation at Brookwood and Netherne for mental cases and at Botleys Park for mental deficiency cases at the end of 1944 in the portions of these hospitals still available for their original purposes, together with the number of patients in these hospitals on the 31st December, 1944, was as follows :—

					<i>Normal (in accommodation available, December, 1944)</i>	<i>No. of Patients, December, 1944</i>
Brookwood ...	...	...	...	...	1,049	1,153
Netherne ...	...	...	...	...	1,620	1,951
Botleys Park ...	...	...	...	...	947	1,094

IV. Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

(a) Hospital Provision.

The accommodation for cases of infectious disease at the end of 1944, was 702, compared with 722 at the end of the preceding year. The reduced accommodation is explained by the temporary loss of beds at one hospital due to damage by enemy action.

(b) Smallpox.

The County Council at Clandon provides 37 beds which serve the County, and also by arrangement the County Borough of Croydon.

Sixteen cases were admitted through the special war-time arrangements with the L.C.C. ; six of those were found on investigation not to be suffering from Smallpox.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

During 1944 the average number of home visits paid per week by District Medical Officers was 554, and the average weekly number of visits paid by patients to the doctors' surgeries was 378, as compared with 516 home visits and 416 surgery visits during the previous year.

HOME NURSING.

Under the Home Nursing Scheme of the County Council, 14,228 visits were made during 1944 by district nurses of the Nursing Associations. The comparable figure for 1943 is 12,976.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the County during the year 1944, giving the number of cases of each disease notified and the attack rate :—

Disease.	1944	
	Number of cases notified.	Attack-rate per 1,000 population.
Acute polio-encephalitis	2	0.002
Acute poliomyelitis	11	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever	33	0.03
Chicken pox	2	0.002
Diphtheria	190	0.17
Dysentery... ..	874	0.77
Encephalitis lethargica	2	0.002
Erysipelas	262	0.23
Malaria	5	0.004
Measles	1,975	1.73
*Ophthalmia neonatorum	35	1.72
Paratyphoid fever	10	0.01
Pneumonia	523	0.46
†Puerperal Pyrexia	211	10.35
Scarlet Fever	2,470	2.16
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	1,218	1.07
Non-pulmonary... ..	261	0.23
Typhoid fever	14	0.01
Whooping cough	2,624	2.30

* Rate per 1000 births. † Includes Puerperal Fever.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1939.

In addition to the out-patient clinics at Brookwood, Kingston County and Croydon General Hospitals, out-patient clinics are also available at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, and Epsom and Redhill County Hospitals.

At the clinics within the Administrative County, 708 new cases were seen during 1944.

"Voluntary" and "Temporary" patients continued to be admitted to the Mental Hospitals at Brookwood and Netherne.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There was no change in the normal Laboratory facilities. Certain emergency laboratories have been set up at hospitals, etc., since the outbreak of war.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The following table shows the vaccinal state on 31st January, 1945, of children whose births were registered during the year ended 31st December, 1943, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

	1943	1942
Successfully vaccinated	13,112	11,232
Insusceptible to vaccination	79	121
Had Smallpox	—	—
Statutory declarations of conscientious objection	5,123	4,783
Died unvaccinated	579	559
Still postponed by medical certificates	104	114
Removals to other districts	1,766	2,254
Removals to places unknown, etc.	746	747
Otherwise unaccounted for	1,073	2,103
	<u>22,582</u>	<u>21,913</u>

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of new cases and of attendances of Surrey patients at Venereal Diseases Centres decreased slightly during 1944. As will be seen from the table on page 23 the total attendances decreased from 31,413 in 1943 to 30,753 in 1944, and the number of new cases from 2,650 in 1943 to 2,590 in 1944.

It is particularly encouraging to note that the number of new cases of syphilis (*i.e.*, of cases attending at the Centres for the first time) decreased from 250 in 1943 to 202 in 1944.

REGULATION 33B.

This Regulation made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, provides for the notification by "special practitioners" to the County Medical Officer of the persons stated by patients suffering from venereal diseases to be the source of infection. (A "special practitioner" is defined as a registered medical practitioner who has been specially designated as such by the Minister of Health for the purposes of the Regulation and also includes practitioners with special experience in the treatment of these diseases.) When two such notifications are received in respect of the same person, the County Medical Officer is empowered to require the person so notified to submit to medical examination by a "special practitioner," and, if necessary, to treatment.

172 notifications were received during the year affecting 5 men and 167 women. 2 men and 25 women were alleged to be suffering from syphilis and the remainder from gonorrhoea. Two or more notifications were received in the cases of 13 women and in every case an attempt was made to trace the individual named with a view to requiring her to submit to medical examination and, if necessary, treatment. 9 of the individuals were traced and in all but one notices were served, the individuals attended V.D. Clinics, the disease was confirmed and treatment commenced. The remaining woman attended for examination voluntarily.

The following is an analysis of the 172 cases notified :—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Found and examined	—	57
Found, but refused examination	1	21
Addresses insufficient to trace or found to have removed to unknown addresses... ..	—	89
Serving in H.M. Forces and notifications sent to appropriate Authority	4	—
	<u>5</u>	<u>167</u>

During the year one woman who had in 1943 been required by formal notice served on her to attend regularly for treatment until certified cured persistently failed to do so and at the Kingston Petty Sessions in February, 1944, she was found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

ALMONERS.

As stated in the report for 1943, the County Council appointed an Almoner to the V.D. Clinics in October, 1943. The object of this appointment was (1) to operate Regulation 33B within the County and (2) to ensure that the social aspect of the V.D. work which had hitherto been dealt with to only a limited extent should be adequately provided for. In 1944 it became apparent that it was impossible for one almoner to deal with the whole of the work which the Council had in mind in making the original appointment and another Almoner was appointed and took up her duties in October, 1944.

ANTI-V.D. PROPAGANDA.

Anti-V.D. propaganda in the form of lectures, in most cases accompanied by the showing of films, has continued to be carried out during the year by the Central Council for Health Education on behalf of the County Council. A considerable number of film showings were arranged for employees of factories, restaurants, etc., while other special sections of the community thus approached included Mothers' Unions, Women's Institutes, Rotary Club and National Fire Centres.

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES SCHEME.

The following figures show the volume of work during 1944 within the London and Home Counties scheme as a whole and for Surrey in particular. The figures in brackets give the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

<i>New Cases :—</i>	<i>Whole Scheme.</i>		<i>Surrey Cases.</i>	
Syphilis	2,143	(2,469)	69	(99)
Gonorrhoea	4,292	(4,281)	115	(131)
Soft chancre	102	(119)	2	(2)
Diagnosed as not suffering from Venereal Disease	14,802	(16,494)	743	(981)
Total	<u>21,339</u>	<u>(23,363)</u>	<u>929</u>	<u>(1,213)</u>
	<i>Whole Scheme.</i>		<i>Surrey Cases.</i>	
Total attendances of all patients ...	343,782	(396,873)	12,872	(17,603)
Number of in-patient days of treatment	14,466	(17,512)	304	(683)
Number of pathological examinations made :—				
(a) for or at centres	170,861	(182,558)	8,864	(9,736)
(b) for private medical practitioners	<u>73,784</u>	<u>(76,533)</u>	<u>8,041</u>	<u>(8,048)</u>

The following table shows the number of Surrey patients dealt with at various Treatment Centres during 1944 :—

1944	S.C.C. Clinics.					Croy- don Clinic.	London and Home Count- ies Scheme.	St. Bart's. Hos- pital.	Central Middlesex County Hospital.	West Middlesex County Hospital.	Hillingdon County Hospital, Uxbridge	Old Church County Hospital, Roufford.	Alder- shot Clinic.	South Shields Clinic.	Total.
	Guild- ford.	Kingston	Redhill.	St. Helier	Woking										
New Cases (Surrey). Syphilis	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	44	4	6	32	19	24	69	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	202
	(56)	(11)	(12)	(22)	(26)	(16)	(99)	(1)	(—)	(1)	(1)	(—)	(5)	(—)	(250)
	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Soft Chancre	(—)	(—)	(—)	(1)	(—)	(—)	(2)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(3)
	60	16	28	47	53	72	115	1	—	1	1	—	5	—	399
Gonorrhoea	(90)	(16)	(24)	(38)	(30)	(59)	(131)	(1)	(—)	(3)	(1)	(—)	(4)	(—)	(397)
	313	25	162	374	209	142	743	1	—	4	1	3	7	3	1,987
Conditions other than Venereal ...	(296)	(20)	(111)	(257)	(139)	(162)	(981)	(12)	(1)	(10)	(2)	(—)	(9)	(—)	(2,000)
	417	45	196	453	281	238	929	3	—	5	2	3	15	3	2,590
Totals	(442)	(47)	(147)	(318)	(195)	(237)	(1,213)	(14)	(1)	(14)	(4)	(—)	(18)	(—)	(2,650)
	4,342	847	1,717	5,870	2,162	2,626	12,872	7	—	22	12	5	265	6	30,753
All Cases (Surrey). Total number of attendances ...	(3,869)	(767)	(1,305)	(3,929)	(1,647)	(1,878)	(17,603)	(34)	(32)	(56)	(13)	(—)	(280)	(—)	(31,413)

The figures shown in brackets relate to the year 1943.

BLIND WELFARE.

The number of blind persons whose names were on the register at the end of 1944 was 1,558, compared with 1,497 at the end of 1943. The total includes 23 then under training, 31 Workshop employees and 56 workers in their own homes. The number does not include many blind persons evacuated to and living in Surrey on account of the war.

The Council's Scheme of Blind Welfare provides for the use of the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind as the Council's Agents in connection with the administration of Domiciliary Allowances to blind persons and their dependants. At the end of the year such allowances were being made in 738 cases involving an annual rate of expenditure of £43,739 16s. plus £1,716 in respect of coal.

In February, 1944, the Weekly Allowances Committee comprising members of the Council and the Association reviewed the whole of the arrangements for domiciliary assistance in the light of information about schemes in force in other Counties, and other relevant matters and made recommendations to the Public Health Committee urging all-round increases in the scale of assistance. The recommendations were approved by that Committee, subsequently adopted by the Council, and put into effect on the 1st January, 1945.

The Association continued during the year to supplement in miscellaneous ways, out of their voluntary funds, the assistance given by the Council. £1,397 6s. 3d. was expended in this way during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(a) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936—1943.

The production of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milks in the County and the granting of licences in connection therewith have continued to receive close attention.

The numbers of licences issued at 31st December, 1944, were :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Accredited Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	356
Total							<u>495</u>

This represents an addition of 36 Tuberculin Tested and a reduction of 17 Accredited licences compared with the previous year.

New licences have been granted during the year as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Accredited Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total							<u>35</u>

The increase in the number of Tuberculin Tested licences is very encouraging in the campaign to raise the quality of milk produced.

The premises and equipment involved in the production of designated milks are being brought up to a better standard, and the maintenance of good methods of production has received special attention. In new applications, good standards are insisted upon before a licence is granted.

The results of the closer supervision started in 1943 have become more evident during the year under review. Routine sampling of the milks produced has been continued at approximately two monthly intervals and these samples are submitted to the prescribed methylene blue and coliform tests. 2,004 samples have been taken, out of which 132 were unsatisfactory, as follows :—

Failed methylene blue test only	...	...	...	...	73
Failed coliform test only	...	...	...	...	38
Failed both tests	...	...	...	...	21
Total					132

The number of unsatisfactory samples represents 6.58 per cent. of the total number taken, which is a welcome reduction from 11.9 per cent. in the year 1942. When unsatisfactory samples are found the position is investigated and suitable action taken. In the majority of cases the cause is found to be due to inexperienced or inadequate labour, as a result of war conditions.

Inadequate cleansing and sterilising of equipment, particularly churns, are frequent causes of trouble. In this respect producers, having difficulty in obtaining suitable labour, fuel and other materials, rely upon the dealers, whom they supply with milk, to return the churns clean and sterilised. This arrangement has had unsatisfactory results. The attention of producers has, therefore, been drawn to the fact that no matter what cleansing of churns may have been carried out by the dealers the producers are responsible to the Licensing Authority for ensuring that all churns and other utensils are in a satisfactory condition before being used for milk and that failure to observe this condition may have a serious effect on their licence.

Farmers who are thinking of producing designated milk are encouraged to consult the Public Health Department informally as to the suitability of their premises and methods before they make their formal application for a licence, with the result that in almost every case the condition of the premises and equipment has been dealt with before the formal applications for licences have been made. The applicants have generally appreciated the reasons for any alterations considered to be necessary and have agreed to deal with them.

In addition to the premises and equipment concerned in the 35 new licences granted during the year 70 proposed applications have been investigated and reported upon, advice given and the necessary adaptations and alterations either put in hand or carefully considered. These figures do not include the many cases where existing licensed producers submit plans and proposals for new buildings or improvements.

A very considerable amount of work in bringing the farms up to a good standard has been done notwithstanding the difficulties experienced in obtaining labour and material owing to war conditions. Helpful co-operation has taken place both with the Surrey War Agricultural Executive Committee and with the Local Authorities in the endeavour to achieve a supply of good milk.

The absence of specific standards in connection with premises and equipment makes it more difficult to deal with applications, but owing to the varying types and ages of farm buildings throughout the County, the adoption of rigid standards is almost impossible without creating undue hardship on many applicants. Each application is, therefore, treated on its own merits.

The adoption of littered stock yards for accommodating the animals, and the use of milking parlours in connection therewith have taken place in a few instances. There appears to be considerable difference of opinion on this subject amongst farmers. An open mind, however, is being kept on the matter and subject to attention being given to construction in the matters of drainage, floors, etc., and the premises being kept as clean as possible, the arrangements have been accepted without prejudice to any further action that it may become necessary to take at a later date.

(b) TUBERCLE-INFECTED MILK.

Seventeen notifications were received during the year from Medical Officers of Health to the effect that samples of milk taken by them and produced in Surrey had been found on biological examination to be tubercle-infected. This compares with 25 similar notifications in 1943. Each notification was carefully investigated and all the herds involved were clinically examined by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

The arrangements for the administration of the Civil Defence Services in the County of Surrey remained unaltered, the Metropolitan part forming Group 9 of the London Civil Defence Region (Region V) and the ex-Metropolitan part coming within the South Eastern Region (Region XII).

CASUALTY SERVICES.

The establishment of the Casualty Services remained the same during the whole of 1944, but at the end of the year a considerable reduction was made which was effective in the new year. The figures of the establishment of Aid Posts, Mobile Units, Ambulances, Cars for Sitting cases, etc. for each Authority during the year 1944 are given in the following table, but for convenience the reduced figures of the establishment, which became effective on the 1st January, 1945, are given in brackets alongside :—

LOCAL AUTHORITY.	First Aid Posts.			Mobile Units.		Ambulances.		Sitting-case Cars.		Gas Cleansing Sections of F.A.P.'s.	Public Gas Cleansing Centres.	Mobile Gas Cleansing Units.	Official First Aid Points.	
	Active.	On care and main- tenance.	Adminis- tered by Hospi- tals.	Heavy.	Light.	Whole- Time.	Reserve.	Whole- Time.	Reserve.				Up- graded.	Others.
(a) METROPOLITAN AREA.														
Ranstead U.D.C. ...	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)	6 (3)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)	3 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Earnes M.B. ...	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)	8 (4)	1 (—)	3 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Beddington and Wallington M.B. ...	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	6 (3)	1 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Carshalton U.D.C. ...	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	10 (5)	1 (1)	4 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)	3 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. ...	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	2 (2)	9 (5)	1 (1)	4 (2)	1 (—)	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Epsom and Ewell M.B. ...	1 (1)	2 (2)	— (—)	1 (1)	2 (1)	10 (5)	1 (1)	3 (3)	1 (—)	3 (3)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Esher U.D.C. ...	1 (1)	2 (—)	— (—)	2 (2)	1 (1)	8 (4)	1 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	3 (1)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Kingston M.B. ...	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (1)	1 (1)	7 (4)	1 (—)	3 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Malden and Coombe M.B. ...	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)	11 (5)	1 (1)	4 (2)	1 (—)	1 (1)	3 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Merton and Morden U.D.C. ...	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (2)	— (—)	12 (6)	1 (1)	4 (2)	1 (—)	3 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Mitcham M.B. ...	2 (1)	2 (—)	— (—)	2 (2)	— (—)	7 (3)	1 (1)	3 (1)	1 (1)	3 (1)	3 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Richmond M.B. ...	2 (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	3 (2)	— (—)	7 (3)	1 (1)	3 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	— (—)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Surbiton M.B. ...	1 (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)	8 (4)	1 (1)	3 (2)	1 (—)	3 (2)	— (—)	2 (2)	— (—)	3 (—)
Sutton and Cheam M.B. ...	2 (2)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (—)	1 (2)	14 (7)	1 (1)	3 (2)	1 (—)	2 (2)	3 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Wimbledon M.B. ...	3 (1)	— (1)	— (—)	2 (2)	— (—)	11 (5)	1 (1)	3 (1)	1 (1)	3 (2)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Total	24 (15)	9 (4)	4 (3)	21 (18)	15 (14)	134 (67)	15 (13)	45 (23)	15 (8)	30 (18)	25 (24)	2 (2)	— (—)	8 (—)
(b) EX-METROPOLITAN AREA.														
Bagshot R.D.C. ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	2 (2)	2 (—)	2 (2)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	6 (6)	— (—)
Caterham and Warlingham U.D.C. ...	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (1)	1 (1)	6 (5)	1 (—)	4 (3)	4 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)
Chertsey U.D.C. ...	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	5 (4)	1 (—)	5 (2)	4 (1)	2 (2)	— (—)	2 (2)	2 (2)	— (—)
Dorking U.D.C. ...	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	4 (3)	4 (—)	— (—)	5 (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	2 (2)	2 (2)	— (1)
Dorking and Horley R.D.C. ...	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	7 (4)	1 (—)	8 (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	2 (2)	15 (15)	— (—)
Egham U.D.C. ...	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (1)	5 (4)	1 (—)	2 (2)	7 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	3 (3)	1 (—)
Farnham U.D.C. ...	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	4 (3)	4 (—)	— (—)	4 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)	4 (4)	1 (1)
Frimley and Camberley U.D.C. ...	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	4 (3)	2 (—)	2 (2)	6 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Godalming M.B. ...	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (2)	4 (—)	1 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Godstone R.D.C. ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (1)	— (—)	7 (4)	3 (—)	— (—)	6 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (2)	12 (14)	— (—)
Guildford M.B. ...	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (1)	— (—)	7 (7)	4 (—)	8 (7)	9 (—)	3 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)	25 (25)	— (—)
Guildford R.D.C. ...	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	5 (4)	1 (—)	3 (3)	8 (2)	1 (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)	20 (20)	1 (1)
Hambledon R.D.C. ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)	3 (4)	4 (—)	3 (3)	5 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	2 (3)	— (—)
Haslemere U.D.C. ...	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	3 (2)	1 (—)	3 (1)	3 (2)	2 (2)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	1 (1)
Leatherhead U.D.C. ...	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)	4 (4)	7 (—)	3 (3)	4 (1)	2 (1)	5 (5)	1 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)
Reigate M.B. ...	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	8 (6)	10 (—)	6 (3)	9 (—)	2 (1)	3 (3)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Walton and Weybridge U.D.C. ...	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	6 (5)	— (—)	3 (1)	1 (—)	2 (1)	3 (3)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Woking U.D.C. ...	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	2 (1)	7 (7)	8 (2)	4 (4)	9 (6)	2 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)
Total	20 (10)	— (—)	2 (2)	22 (12)	7 (8)	89 (73)	59 (2)	51 (49)	88 (16)	22 (15)	15 (15)	22 (22)	94 (97)	4 (4)

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL.

The Group 9 Training School was open for the early months of the year but Courses were suspended when the Flying Bomb attack began.

During these months, Courses and Exercises were continued for all sections of the Casualty Services, particular attention being paid to the training of First Aid Instructors. As a result of this, the following qualified for the London Civil Defence Region First Aid Instructor Certificate :—

- 28 candidates obtained Special Certificates.
- 49 candidates obtained First Class Certificates.
- 25 candidates obtained Second Class Certificates.

PERSONNEL.

FIRST AID POST SERVICE PERSONNEL.

(a) METROPOLITAN AREA.

(b) EX-METROPOLITAN AREA.

	Doctors.		Trained Nurses.		Auxiliary Personnel.		Part Time Volunteers at First Aid Points.	
	In Charge.	On Call.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Upgraded Points.	Other Points.
(a)	44 (39)	52 (55)	51 (44)	29 (25)	437 (305)	1,261 (903)	— (—)	40 (39)
(b)	31 (19)	57 (54)	11 (10)	52 (40)	57 (16)	1,312 (692)	1,103 (1133)	74 (36)

AMBULANCE SERVICE PERSONNEL.

	Depot Superintendents. (Including Ambulance Station Officers.)		Section Leaders.		Other Staff.	
	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.	Whole-Time.	Part-Time.
(a)	15 (13)	3 (2)	54 (37)	— (2)	529 (266)	394 (412)
(b)	1 (1)	15 (11)	21 (12)	9 (8)	48 (29)	766 (409)

The figures in brackets in both the above Tables show the strength of the First Aid Post and Ambulance Services personnel on the 31st December, 1944, when the cut in personnel to take place on the 1st January, had already become partly effective.

AIR RAIDS ON SURREY.

Air attacks on this country in 1944 fell into three phases, in all of which the County of Surrey was affected. The first phase of the air attack was by piloted aircraft in the early months of the year. The second phase was by flying bombs starting on 15th June and continuing until the fall of the flying bomb sites consequent on the advance of the Allied Armies on the Continent of Europe, and the third phase, the attack by long range rockets.

The casualties in the various phases were as follows :—

(a) *Metropolitan Surrey.*

	Killed	Seriously injured.	Slightly injured.
Piloted aircraft	102	386	250
Flying bombs	507	2,101	3,550
Long range rockets	21	51	56
	630	2,538	3,856

In all 591 flying bombs and 12 long range rockets fell within the Metropolitan part of the County.

During the course of these attacks 2,976 dwelling-houses were destroyed and 160,297 damaged.

(b) *Ex-Metropolitan Surrey.*

The total casualties in ex-Metropolitan Surrey during the year were 89 killed, 160 seriously injured and 635 slightly injured. In all, 306 flying bombs and 9 long range rockets fell in ex-Metropolitan Surrey.

In the Metropolitan area 3,110 cases were treated at First Aid Posts, 422 of which were sent to hospital. 788 cases were dealt with by Mobile Units, 154 of which were sent to hospital. 201 casualties due to enemy action were treated at First Aid Posts, 25 of which were sent to hospital and 128 casualties were dealt with by Mobile Units, 64 of which were sent to hospital in the ex-Metropolitan area. 123 received attention at Upgraded First Aid Points, of which 25 were sent to hospital.

DETRAINING AND ENTRAINING OF SERVICE CASUALTIES.

The Civil Defence Organisation gave considerable assistance in detraining and entraining Service casualties at certain stations and transporting them to and from certain hospitals in Surrey nominated as Transit Hospitals.

Railheads within Group 9 served three "Transit Hospitals," viz., Horton, Leatherhead Emergency and Sutton Emergency Hospitals, and railheads in ex-Metropolitan Surrey, served St. Luke's, Royal Surrey County and Botleys Park War Hospitals.

The casualties were in the care of the military authorities until they left the train and then came under the charge of the Emergency Hospital Service of the Ministry of Health. This service provided a medical officer to act as "detraining officer" who was medically responsible for the casualties until they reached the hospitals.

Arrangements for the transport of the casualties were the responsibility of the County Medical Officer acting as Ambulance Officer. The transport used consisted mainly of Ambulance Coaches and Buses for sitting cases, held for inter-hospital transport by the Ministry of Health, but a number of Civil Defence Ambulances were also used. Transport and Assistant Transport Officers provided by the Civil Defence organisation took control of the arrangements for transporting casualties.

Rescue parties drawn by rota from the Local Authorities within the County acted as Stretcher bearers. R.A.M.C. personnel were also used as stretcher bearers.

Nurse attendants for the ambulance coaches were provided by the Civil Defence Organisation and the Joint War Organisation of British Red Cross and St. John.

The number of operations which took place from 7th June, 1944, up to the end of hostilities in Europe were :—

Metropolitan part of Surrey.

No. of Trains.		Station.	No. of Cases.	
Entraining	Detraining.		Stretchers.	Sitting.
29	—	Tattenham Corner	4,354	1,922
—	30	Tattenham Corner	5,985	3,732
—	21	Epsom Downs ...		
—	1	Surbiton ...		
29	52		10,339	5,654

The "Transit Hospitals" for these cases were Horton, Leatherhead and Sutton Hospitals.

Ex-Metropolitan part of Surrey.

No. of Trains.		Station.	No. of Cases.	
Entraining.	Detraining.		Stretchers.	Sitting.
—	5	Guildford ...	11,241	5,860
—	79	Woking ...		
1	—	Guildford ...	9,668	3,971
59	—	Woking ...		
60	84		20,909	9,831

The "Transit Hospitals" for these cases were Botleys Park, Royal Surrey County and St. Luke's Hospitals.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number and kind of samples analysed during the year 1944 under this Act are shown in the following table :—

Articles.	Number of samples analysed.	Number genuine.	Number adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Milk	937	811	126	8	8
Butter	3	3	—	—	—
Margarine	2	2	—	—	—
Meat	1	1	—	—	—
Flour	5	3	2	—	—
Coffee	2	1	1	—	—
Sausages	5	5	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	7	7	—	—	—
Wine	12	6	6	—	—
Spirits	17	13	4	3	2
Drugs	2	2	—	—	—
Other Articles	85	74	11	—	—
Totals	1,078	928	150	11	10

HOUSING.

A Joint Committee consisting of representatives of the Rural District Councils and of the County Council was formed in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Report on Rural Housing of the Rural Housing Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee dated 30th December, 1943.

The Committee has had several meetings. A technical Sub-Committee was formed for dealing with the technical aspects of the subject and has reported.

Standards in connection with housing requirements were agreed and a common basis for a complete survey was laid down.

The survey is now being proceeded with by the Rural District Councils as far as the limited staffs available will allow. Owing to war conditions the staffs are seriously depleted and there is considerable difficulty in obtaining competent officers for the work.

The urgency of the matter is appreciated and every endeavour is being made to complete the survey as soon as possible. The results of the survey will show the position so far as existing working-class housing is concerned, the repairs and alterations necessary and advice on demolitions and replacements.

It is also anticipated that a report upon a long term policy of repair, reconditioning and provision of new houses will be submitted.

The number of houses erected in all the sanitary districts in the County during 1944 was 27 ; the number in course of erection at the end of the year was 8. The number of inhabited houses on the rate books at 31st December, 1944, was 332,298.

